

SEVEN LOADS OF
REFUGEES ON WAY

London Committee Heaves
Big Sigh of Relief as
Liners Sail To-day.

72,000 TOTAL LEFT
FOR U. S. SINCE WAR

Amsterdam Legation Overrun
with Americans and Others
Seeking Safety.

London, Sept. 11.—With the departure for America of seven boats tomorrow, one of which is the Lusitania, it is estimated that a total of 72,000 persons have left London for America since the war began. Of that number 16,000 left this week.

During the week 5,000 refugees arrived from the Continent. Most of them were absolutely destitute and considerably more than \$100,000 was paid out for their relief. The total number who have received financial assistance in some form since the beginning of the war is 7,680, of whom 2,285 received assistance during the last week. Mr. Hoover said:

"This is the hardest week since the work began. It has been impossible to provide all applicants with steamship accommodations. Many must wait until next week, and there is no chance of their getting better quarters than steerage."

"Of 2,000 applicants for assistance about half needed not only money, but clothes, and we have succeeded in attending to all applications, but the committee and sub-committee have had to work all day and some nights to do it. During the last week many people who came in were American citizens, but spoke no English, and we had to run the bureau with the aid of interpreters to find out what was required."

Hiram Smith, of the Mormon Church, was among the American money transfer committee. Ten thousand dollars deposited at Washington for Mr. Smith was sent to him at Liverpool after he had assured the committee of his identity.

Major P. L. Boyer, of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., has been granted permission to act as an observer of the French field hospital service. He left London for Paris to-day.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Henry van Dyke, wife of the American Minister, with her son and daughter, will travel to the United States on the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing to-morrow. Mr. van Dyke intends to remain until the end of the war, as the legation is overwhelmed with the work of caring for American refugees and those of other nations.

BRITISH WARSHIPS
OFF JERSEY COAST

Red Star Liner Clears for Canada, Presumably to Serve as Troopship.

Throughout yesterday the British battleship *Glory* and the cruiser *Suffolk* were observed cruising up and down the New Jersey coast, about five miles off shore. The *Glory* particularly was active in overhauling all vessels that came within her range outside the three-mile limit.

Twenty-five vessels from foreign ports arrived here yesterday, but as German commerce on the seas is entirely crippled the warships did not intercept all of them.

One vessel displaying the code signal "E. C." was asked her name by the *Glory*, and upon giving her code signals was permitted to steam on her course to the south. The *Glory* also hailed the British vessel *Bassam*, inbound, but permitted her to proceed.

It was learned last evening from a highly authoritative source that the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*, of the Cunard Line, and the *Lapland*, of the Red Star Line, which is now under the British flag, had been commandeered by the British Admiralty to convey troops from Canada to England and the Continent. The Admiralty has given orders that the ships are to be in Halifax, ready to be boarded by troops, not later than 8 a. m. Tuesday.

Sealing out of port under the first cover of darkness, and being met outside the three-mile limit by the British warships, the *Cunarders* steamed out of this port about 7 o'clock Thursday evening. They were accompanied by two large freighters more than Mediterranean passenger ships. Few, if any, guessed their mission. They passed out of Quoniam hours after other departing ships, and attracted no attention there.

Although large numbers of British army reserve men have been reported at the British consulate, 17 State st., for the last fortnight, they have been sent up to Canada in batches every night by train and were not kept waiting here to go to Halifax by boat. This was done to evade a violation of the neutrality law.

Last night, while the two *Cunarders* were headed toward Halifax, about two-score army reserves left the Grand Central by train for the same port, which they will reach before the arrival of the ship.

About 300 British army reserve men, most of whom had "seen service" in the South African war, were at the British Consulate yesterday ready to report for duty. The army reserve men were put through an examination by two doctors, and later they were given tickets by the consul general to take them by train to Halifax. Others will receive tickets to-day.

Large numbers of troops from Australia and Canada, augmented by British army reserves, are now reported to be making final preparations to embark.

Boy Killed by Auto.

Mrs. Mary Hendricks, of 280 East 98th st., carried her nine-year-old son, Patrick, in her arms when he was struck by an automobile truck, believing he had escaped uninjured. The boy was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he died.

One Excursion

Day

Atlantic City

TO-MORROW

8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Liberty B. 8:30

Admission, 25c. All Seats Reserved.

Hard Coal, No Smoke, Comfort.

PARKER'S

HAIR DRESSING

MADE IN U. S. A.

FRENCH HUSSAR
LED 300 CAPTIVE

Kaiser's Soldiers Give Up
When Told They Will
Not Be Killed.

THEIR PRISONER
MARCHES THEM OFF

Germans Lack Initiative and
Follow Their Officers
Like Sheep.

By MME. JEAN ALCIDÉ PICARD.
(Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 11.—Confirmation comes from all sources that the superiority of the German army is only in numbers. General Sir John French, in his official report, asserts that individually the allies far excel the German soldiers. In every encounter in which the numbers have been about equal on each side the Germans are defeated. When the Germans are superior in numbers they advance, but their losses are so great as to be entirely out of proportion to those of the British.

I do not want to underrate the courage and endurance of the German soldiers. They surely show the possession of these qualities. But why it would seem so long as they are able to follow their chiefs like sheep are they capable of efficient work. They are quite unable to take any initiative.

French Wits Are Quicker.

The French soldier is more intelligent and more quick-witted. Left to themselves they will still try and accomplish good results. The Germans cannot do that.

The Germans exhaust all their efforts in fighting savagely and stubbornly, but when they reach the limit of their strength and endurance they surrender passively without shame or remorse.

The French, with their lively temperament and highly strung nervous system, are also, even when their physical force gives out, to keep on, sustained only by their will, nerve and pride.

A fantastic adventure, which is perfectly authentic, since it has been officially confirmed, strengthens this argument.

Near a little village in Lorraine a German lieutenant, who first told the story, was effectively using his artillery on the French. A Hussar had been taken a prisoner to the village, which was defended by 300 Germans. Under cover of their own artillery the French infantry advanced irresistibly.

German Asked Advice.

The German officer, who said that he could not shoot out, asked the Hussar's advice. Of course, the French soldier answered: "If you resist, you're all dead." "Yes," says the German, "but if we surrender, still we will be shot."

The Hussar assured him that the French laws of war, that prisoners are well treated and every one of them would be safe. The German officer quickly resolved to stop his resistance.

Then the brave little French Hussar, with the German officer beside him and followed by 300 pointed helmets, marched to the first French officer and handed over his prisoners.

To-day a French officer attached to the British staff, coming back from the front, told me that during the fight on the River Ourcq the retreating Germans abandoned a number of French prisoners, who returned to their regiments with great rejoicing.

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"DR. KARL GRAVES"

HAS LURID TALE

World Spy Tells of Kaiser's Plot to Win Russia from Allies.

Three plainclothes men slipped up to the house at 68 West 68th st. yesterday and arrested a man who said he was Dr. Arthur K. Graves. The charge was that he had pawned a \$25 diamond ring belonging to Ernest Pillo, of 6712 Fourteenth av., Brooklyn.

In the West Side court the doctor explained that he was the "victim" of an international conspiracy on the part of certain persons who were interested in getting him locked in jail. He admitted pawning the ring, but told Magistrate Nolan that he was ready to make good to the owner, and, in fact, had tried to do so. Pillo, he said, had simply been scared until he had lost his head, causing the arrest on suspicion of grand larceny.

Magistrate Nolan was so impressed with his story that he discharged him upon his promise to give Pillo the money that was due him. The magistrate directed Detectives McGowan, Miller and Milligan, who had made the arrest, to accompany Dr. Graves and see that the promise was carried out.

Once German Spy, He Says.

This is all there is to the police court story of the arrest, but behind this was a story of European intrigue and diplomacy, for "Dr. Graves" was really Dr. Armand Karl Graves, once known, according to his own estimate, as the most dangerous spy in Europe. For nine years he was one of the Kaiser's personal secret agents, and was finally sent to England by Germany to obtain denials of the German Admiralty.

His service with Germany had made him so conversant with German secrets, according to the story he tells, that he became a double agent, as he himself says. Therefore, he was "double-crossed" and betrayed into the hands of the English, being arrested and sentenced to eighteen months as a spy.

The English, however, thought he would be of more use to them in their secret service than in jail, and after they proved to him that he had been betrayed by Germany he entered the British service, and was sent on a mission to this country, to spy on a meeting the government had reason to believe was to take place between an agent of Germany and one of Japan.

"This meeting took place," Dr. Graves said last night, "and I obtained copies of the documents that were interchanged. They showed that Germany was working to get into closer understanding with Japan, England's ally. This was last year. Although I successfully carried out this mission, England did not pay me the sum agreed upon."

"Instead, I received a curt reply to return to London. I decided then that there were undercurrents against me in the British service, as there had been in the German, and the best thing for me to do was to drop out entirely and remain in this country."

Although he has dropped out of the secret service business and has taken to writing books on his experiences, he

is still pursued by the long, silent arms of the European world of international intrigue, he said last night. His arrest yesterday was just another instance of it. It is still so laden with European military secrets, particularly of Germany and England, that he is under constant surveillance, he said.

Sees Plot to Jail Him.

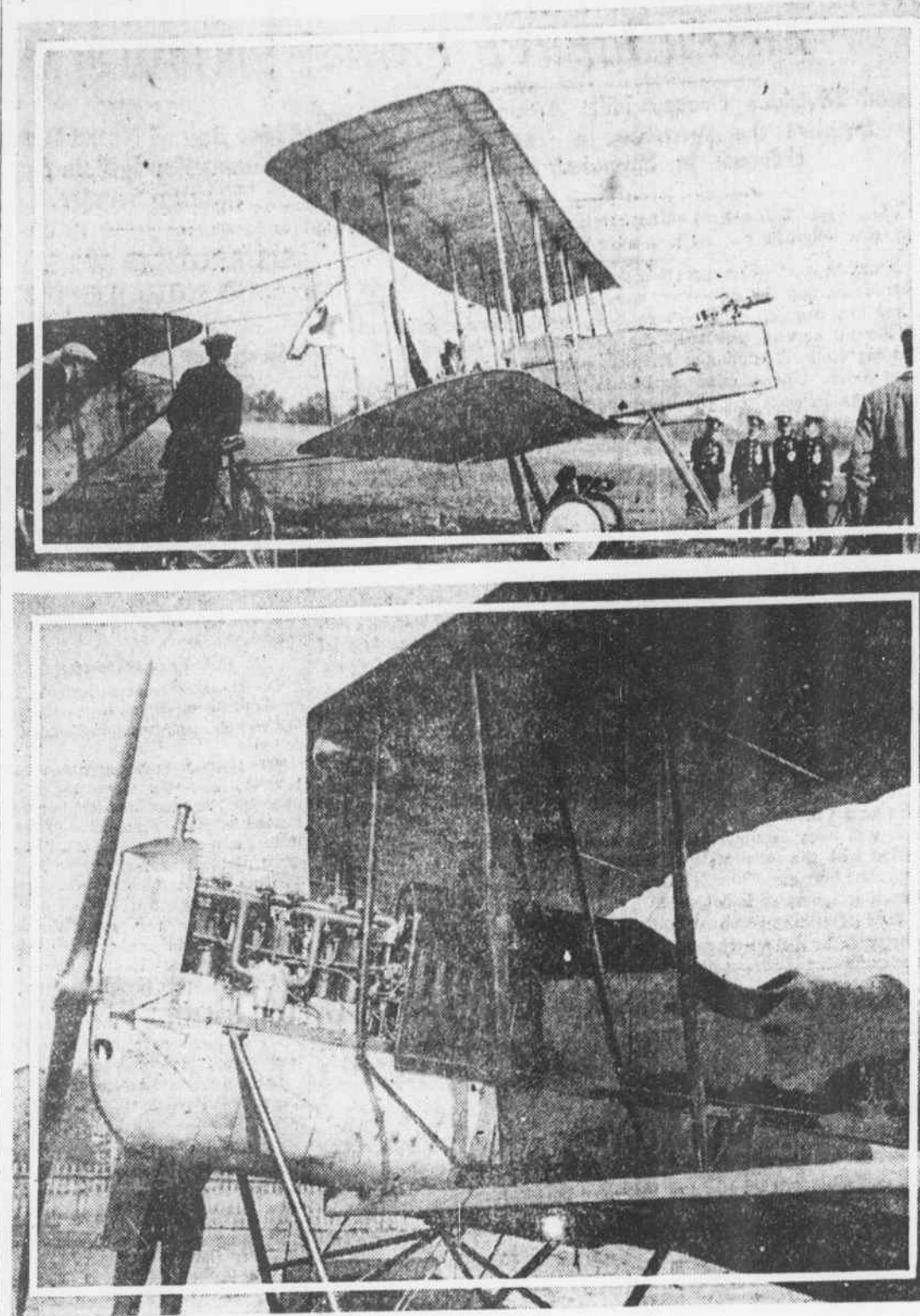
"You may wonder why they want to put me into jail here," he said. "I will tell you. I had an interview the other day with a certain European diplomat, and I was incautious enough to remark that between the 20th and 25th of this month there will be an entirely different grouping of the warring powers."

"I even let him know that I knew there will be in this country on the 23d of this month a very important meeting between agents of certain of the European powers as a part of the plan to carry out this realignment of powers."

"That was enough. That diplomat's government at once wanted to lay me by the heels. They knew I knew too much. They were afraid to have me at liberty when that meeting took place. So what do they do? They have their agents about me; they know many of the things I do."

"I knew that Pillo had given me his diamond ring to sell on a commission. I had not been able to dispose of it promptly, and Pillo pressed me for money. I could not give him the money, but could not let him go. Then I was called out of town for two days."

VICKERS GUN 'BUS.



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"I laid myself open. My enemies knew of the ring transaction. It was all open enough. So they seized upon it as a means of putting me away for a time. They told Pillo that I had pawned his ring and spent the money, which was a crime, and they got him scared. He rushed and had me arrested when I returned."

"It was a bungling piece of work. It shows that it was done by agents who were not familiar with American court procedure. They thought I would work out the same as it would in Europe, where my arrest this way would have meant my detention in jail for many weeks. But here I am out in a few hours."

"I had been arrested many times in all parts of the world, but never have I seen such smart, quick, efficient men as Detectives Miller and McGowan, who arrested me here. They showed me no favors, but they were courteous throughout. They have it all over Scotland Yard."

"On May 1 I prophesied there would be a general European war within five months, probably by August 1. I made this prophecy in an address before a University Club meeting. My words came true, and this proved to the most dangerous spy in Europe that I still had sources of information about international intrigue. They have been watching me ever since as a result."

"And I now say that this war hasn't started yet—that the next move of Germany's part will be to cause a rupture among the allies. She will throw herself into the hands of one of them, and the allies are afraid it will be Russia. There will be no peace in Europe this year, or the next. There is a feeling of distrust growing among the allies now."

"I will not say that the meeting between Lieutenants Porte and the American ambassador, which I know is planned to take place here on the 23d has to do with Germany's efforts to bring about a realignment of the powers. I won't make any statements that I can't back up. But I will know more about this meeting later."

Dr. Graves is a man of thirty-eight years. He speaks with a decided German accent, but says he is not German.

Meeting and Lecture

THE JEWELRY INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

SPEAKERS: DR. ARMAND KARL GRAVES

DR. SCHMIDT LEVIN

AEOLIAN HALL

43 ST., BETWEEN 5 & 6 AVE.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 8:15 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25c. All Seats Reserved.

Arranged by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.

While in England, Callan saw many aeroplanes being shipped to Ostend, and he said that every machine in the kingdom has been taken by the government.

"The danger feared most in England," said Callan, "is the German Zeppelin. Everybody talks about them and wonders if they will be sent over London. I met Captain Williams, of the United States army. He was in Antwerp when

AEROPLANE PROVES
MILITARY SUCCESS

Heavy German Machines
No Match for Allies' Fancier Flyers.

The military aeroplane, according to Stephenson MacGordon, one of the best known of American aviators, has proved its worth and the European powers are doing their utmost to keep their stock of machines replenished. MacGordon has just arrived from a tour of the Continental countries, and also spent much time studying aeronautical progress in England.

"Information as to just what the aeroplanes were doing in the war was hard to get in France," said MacGordon, "but I talked with Roland Garros and several military aviators who had been at the front with the French and British armies, and learned enough of what was going on to be sure that the fourth arm has not proved a failure."

"The Germans are at a disadvantage amounting to much. Their two or three fast machines are sent out to 'get' the unwelcome visitor, and although little news has leaked out through official channels, I am certain that they have been 'taken too many' times."

"To my mind the best machines of all are those built in England. Sopwith and Vickers machines have been shipped to the Continent and are being used by the allied forces. The Sopwith tabloid can make 115 miles an hour, and the Vickers gun 'bus, armed and carrying a galling gun, can fly at 115 miles. You can see what an advantage this gives them over the German machines, which travel at about 55 miles an hour."

"When the French and English aviators are sent out a German machine it is understood that if they cannot bring down the enemy by firing at it the machine is to be rammed. This means the sacrifice of machine and aviator, but ramming is not lacking in any case. The reason that so many machines have been struck by bullets, according to the French and English army fliers, is that the pilot has taken too many chances."

"They agree that a practiced observer can size up a body of troops from an altitude of 10,000 feet. It is known that at 6,000 feet a machine is out of range of the best guns, but time and again, even after the aviators are well out of range, they have decided to get as close as possible, and thereby have courted destruction. All of them agree that for scouting and range finding the aeroplane is invaluable."

John Lansing Callan, who went to the Azores last July to await the arrival of Lieutenant Porte with the American, arrived from England yesterday on the steamship *Creole*. Callan visited Hendon Field, which has been taken over by the British government for a training ground. There he saw Porte, who now is directing the instruction.

Callan confirmed the rumor that the American had been captured by the British Admiralty, and from his statements it was apparent that more machines of the same type will be delivered to Great Britain. According to Callan, it was through the representations of Lieutenant Porte that the purchase was determined upon.

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the dirigible flew over that city, and one of its bombs dropped within four blocks of him.

"Captain Williams told me that, while not much damage was done, the moral effect was tremendous. The people were panic-stricken."

RUSSIA BUYS BIG
ICE-BREAKING TUG

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Russian government has bought from the Great Lakes Towing and Wrecking Company a big ice-breaking tug, which will leave immediately for Montreal to cross the Atlantic.

It is believed the ice breaker is wanted to assist in keeping open the Russian White Sea port of Archangel, which is just now of inestimable value because the Germans at Kiel dominate the naval situation in the Baltic.

It is understood the purchase was made through C. Medizhovsky, commercial attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who recently called on Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa.

SHOOT YOUTH IN
VIEW OF PARENTS

Berlin Dramatist Tells
How He Executed Boy
in Belgian Village.

London, Sept. 11.—One of the most vivid accounts of an episode of the war comes from the "Mittel Europa" of August 24. It is a letter from Paul Oskar Hoecker, a Berlin playwright now serving as a captain of the German army. His story, "A Nation in Arms," is being given at the Berlin Opera House.

He describes a mission on which he was dispatched to search for arms in Belgian villages in which shots had been fired by civilians on German troops. His instructions were to summon the villagers to deliver up their arms, and that those in whose possession arms were found after they declared they had no more were to be instantly shot.

Describing a visit to Jungburch, he says that in one house were found an old man, a woman and a girl of thirteen. He continues:

"Then a terrible thing happened. A sergeant and a private dragged a young fellow out of the house. They had found him hiding among the straw in the loft. He had in his hand a Belgian rifle loaded with five cartridges. From the opening of the roof he may have aimed at many an honest German."

The youth had to put his hands up. Stammering and deadly pale, he stands there.

"Who is this youth?" I ask the old man. As if struck by lightning, the old man falls on his knees weeping. The woman groans. "He is my son. For God's sake, you are not going to kill him," and the little girl sobbed as if her heart would break.

One tried to escape, but was put up against the wall by the men.

"I had to picture to myself by force the German patrols riding through the night with the bull of the French, and think of the tall figures and bright eyes of our good German fellows in order to master my nerves in the face of this sorrow and fulfil my orders."

"He has to be shot. Three men! Ready!" I said.

"The three men commanded, who were fathers of families, were shot. One man, a farmer, did not turn a hair. This is a just business. We had got a ruffian who merited no compassion."

"The volley rang out. The trembling body collapsed to the ground and did not move again. Three tiny holes were visible in the blue blouse. The boy's eyes are closed. His face has not changed its expression. Death by our rifle."

"We ought to burn the old man's house over his head," said one of my men. "Quick, march!" I ordered. The three peasants are still kneeling on the ground; the corpse lies up against the wall."

Admiral de Ruyter—Greatest of Holland's Sea Captains

LIKE our own Paul Jones, de Ruyter knew no such word as surrender. His life from boyhood up was one constant battle against the enemies of his country. He defeated the proud English navy in two wars. One of his sea battles with the English fleet lasted four solid days, and ended with the advantage resting with de Ruyter. Later he fought several great naval duels against the combined English and French fleets, and while his victories were not decisive, he won for Holland undying glory. The great de Ruyter abhorred tyranny of every kind, just as do the Hollanders of to-day. When prohibitory enactments are proposed to those of the blood of Holland they vote to a man against it. They are wherever found unalterably opposed to any legislation which would make the many suffer for the faults of a few. Hollanders know that there is no evil in the barley brews and light wines of their fathers—EVIL ONLY IS IN THE MAN WHO MISUSES THEM. In America we have thousands of these splendid people, and Personal Liberty always obtains where they reside. For 57 years Anheuser-Busch have enjoyed the trade of those of Holland blood every day of these 57 years has been devoted to the honest brewing of Barley-Malt and Hop brews. It is not to be wondered that 7,500 people are daily required to keep pace with the natural demand for Budweiser. Its sales exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles. ANHEUSER-BUSCH-ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Bottled only at the home plant.

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers

Anheuser-Busch Agency - New York

A. Busch Bottling Co. - Brooklyn

Budweiser

Means Moderation

FOUNDED 1856

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

AUSTRIA CONFERS
ORDER ON PENFIELD

Manchester, Mass., Sept. 11.—Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, to-night gave out the following wireless message from the Foreign Secretary in Vienna:

"The Emperor has conferred upon American Ambassador Penfield the Star of the Red Cross order, and upon Councillor of Embassy Grant Smith the Star of the Commander of the same order, which has only been founded since the commencement of the present war. Official communication says that the United States is the only neutral country helping Austria in her sanitary measures by sending two auxiliary Red Cross expeditions; besides, the United States took over readily the protection of Austrian and Hungarian subjects in all states with which Austria-Hungary is at war."

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